

=> s glycyglycine/cn
L1 1 GLYCYLGLYCINE/CN

=> s glycine/cn
L2 1 GLYCINE/CN

=> fil caplus	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	11.49	11.71

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USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2010

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s (l1 or l2 or glycin?)(l)(skin? or parakerat?)
4181 L1
73101 L2
201306 GLYCIN?
346585 SKIN?
535 PARAKERAT?
L3 2238 (L1 OR L2 OR GLYCIN?)(L)(SKIN? OR PARAKERAT?)

=> s l3 and l1
4181 L1
L4 17 L3 AND L1

=> s l4 and pore
204423 PORE
L5 4 L4 AND PORE

=> d bib hit hitstr 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 AN 2009:853449 CAPLUS
 DN 151:155712
 TI Water-in-oil type preparation for hiding pores
 IN Ishimatsu, Takayuki; Takahashi, Makoto
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 151:131450
 (WO)
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2009155274	A	20090716	JP 2007-335813	20071227
	WO 2009084156	A1	20090709	WO 2008-JP3668	20081209
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
PRAI	JP 2007-335813	A	20071227		

AB Provided is a water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores, said preparation containing glycerylglycine, which has a parakeratosis inhibiting action, in a stable state, and having having both an outstanding pore hiding effect and good usability. The preparation contains; (a) 0.001 to 20 mass % of glycerylglycine, (b) 0.5 to 2.5 mass % of a crosslinked polyether modified organopolysiloxane polymer, (c) a powder and (d) 6 to 10 mass % ethanol, wherein the (c) powder is titanium dioxide or a composite powder with titanium dioxide as the core having an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 0.5 μ m, which may be hydrophobilized, and is included at a proportion of 0.5 to 1.5 mass% relative to the entire mass of the preparation. For example, an emulsion composition containing glycerylglycine 2, dimethylpolysiloxane 3,

cetyl isooctanoate 3.5 decamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 22, glycerin 5, dipropylene glycol 3, crosslinked-polyether-silicone 1.2, polyether-silicone 0.4, ethanol 8, polymethylsilsesquioxane-coated crosslinked silicone elastomer powder 9, n-octyltriethoxysilane-treated mica titanium 0.9, phenoxyethanol 0.2, menthol 0.01, EDTA-3Na 0.01, fragrance 0.05, and water balance to 100 % formulated.

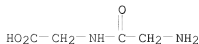
ST glycerylglycine polyether polysiloxane ethanol powder skin pore covering emulsion

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 556-50-3 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO₂), biological studies 314726-51-7, KSP 100 1169767-20-7, OTS 2 Tronox R-KB 2
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)

IT 556-50-3
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)

RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, glyceryl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 AN 2009:821603 CAPLUS
 DN 151:131450
 TI Water-in-oil type preparation for hiding pores
 IN Ishimatsu, Takayuki; Takahashi, Makoto
 PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 23pp.; Chemical Indexing Equivalent to 151:155/12 (JP)
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

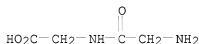
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2009084156	A1	20090709	WO 2008-JP3668	20081209
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW,			
	RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	JP 2009155274	A	20090716	JP 2007-335813	20071227
PRAI	JP 2007-335813	A	20071227		

AB Provided is a water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores, said preparation
 containing glycyglycine, which has a parakeratosis inhibiting action, in a stable state, and having having both an outstanding pore hiding effect and good usability. The preparation contains; (a) 0.001 to 20 mass % of glycyglycine, (b) 0.5 to 2.5 mass % of a crosslinked polyether modified organopolysiloxane polymer, (c) a powder and (d) 6 to 10 mass % ethanol, wherein the (c) powder is titanium dioxide or a composite powder with titanium dioxide as the core having an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 0.5 µm, which may be hydrophobilized, and is included at a proportion of 0.5 to 1.5 mass% relative to the entire mass of the preparation For example, an emulsion composition containing glycyglycine 2, dimethylpolysiloxane 3, cetyl isooctanoate 3.5 decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 22, glycerin 5, dipropylene glycol 3, crosslinked-polyether-silicone 1.2, polyether-silicone 0.4, ethanol 8, polymethylsilsesquioxane-coated crosslinked silicone elastomer powder 9, n-octyltriethoxysilane-treated mica titanium 0.9, phenoxyethanol 0.2, menthol 0.01, EDTA-3Na 0.01, fragrance 0.05, and water balance to 100 % formulated.

ST glycyglycine polyether polysiloxane ethanol powder skin pore covering emulsion

IT Cosmetic creams
 Cosmetic emulsions
 Foundations (cosmetics)
 Pore
 Sunscreens

(water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
 IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 314726-51-7, KSP 100
 1169767-20-7, OTS 2 Tronox R-KB 2
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
 IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (water-in-oil type preparation for hiding skin pores)
 RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
 CN Glycine, glycy1- (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:211239 CAPLUS
 DN 146:280314
 TI How can we improve the appearance of conspicuous facial pores?
 AU Iida, Toshii
 CS Shiseido Research Center, Yokohama, 224-8558, Japan
 SO Fragrance Journal (2007), 35(1), 19-20
 CODEN: FUJAD7; ISSN: 0288-9803
 PB Fureguransu Janaru Sha
 DT Journal
 LA Japanese
 AB Conspicuous facial pores are one of the most frequently encountered
 skin problems for women of all ages. It has recently been
 demonstrated that unsatd. free fatty acids are one of the main causative
 substances of noticeably large facial pores. The function of unsatd.
 fatty acids in the development of large pores was investigated. Results
 demonstrated that oleic acid, one of the main components of human sebum,
 induced calcium influx and cytokine secretion in human keratinocytes. The
 function of oleic acid is considered to occur via an NMDA-type receptor by
 using agonists and antagonists of various kinds of calcium ion-channel
 receptors. Glycylglycine, which was thought to be a potent agonist of the
 glycine receptor, was found to be a potent suppressor in
 counteracting the effects of oleic acid. Results of in vivo testing,
 using human volunteers, revealed that glycylglycine contracted the
 pore areas and improved the appearance of facial pores.
 ST facial pore oleic acid calcium ion glycylglycine
 IT Human
 (contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve
 appearance of facial pores)
 IT Glycine receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve
 appearance of facial pores)
 IT Head and Neck
 (face, facial pore; contraction of pore areas by
 glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial pores)
 IT Skin
 (keratinocyte; contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to
 improve appearance of facial pores)
 IT Interleukin 1a

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(secretion, in keratinocyte, oleic acid induction of; contraction of
pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial
pores)

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve
appearance of facial pores)

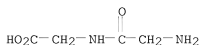
IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve
appearance of facial pores)

IT 14127-61-8, Calcium ion, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(influx, in keratinocyte, oleic acid induction of; contraction of
pore areas by glycylglycine to improve appearance of facial
pores)

IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(contraction of pore areas by glycylglycine to improve
appearance of facial pores)

RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, glycyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 2005:493485 CAPLUS

DN 143:31905

TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin

IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshii; Inomata, Shinji; Takada,
Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji

PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
	JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122

JP 4373318	B2	20091125		
EP 1688126	A1	20060809	EP 2004-819342	20041122
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
CN 1886114	A	20061227	CN 2004-80034575	20041122
KR 2006107513	A	20061013	KR 2006-706634	20060406
US 20070225380	A1	20070927	US 2007-580471	20070222
PRAI JP 2003-397299	A	20031127		
JP 2003-397307	A	20031127		
WO 2004-JP17356	W	20041122		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OS MARPAT 143:31905

AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinedicarboxylic acid derivative, a piperidinedicarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid derivative, a β -alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined. A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

ST glycine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; amidinocarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; acylaminodicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; pyrrolidinedicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; piperidinedicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; alanine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic

IT Skin (pore reduction, rough skin improvement; parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)

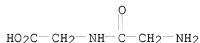
IT 103-01-5, N-Phenylglycine 107-95-9, β -Alanine 107-97-1, Sarcosine 498-94-2, IsoNipecotinic acid 500-98-1, Phenacetic acid 556-50-3, Glycylglycine 623-33-6 627-01-0, N-Ethylglycine 997-55-7, Acetyl-L-aspartic acid 1135-40-6, CAPS 1188-37-0, N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid 2087-41-4, Glycylglycine ethyl ester hydrochloride 2462-31-9, Glycine benzyl ester hydrochloride 4244-84-2 6094-36-6, N-Benzoyl-L-glutamic acid 7365-82-4, 2-[(2-Amino-2-oxoethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid 13048-99-2 13049-01-9 20531-36-6, N-Benzenesulfonyl-L-glutamic acid 27532-96-3, Glycine tert-butyl ester hydrochloride 29816-01-1, Glycylsarcosine 73463-39-5, CAPSO

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)

IT 556-50-3, Glycylglycine

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological

study); USES (Uses)
(parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external
comps. for skin)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycy- (CA INDEX NAME)

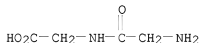


OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s 14 not 15
L6 13 L4 NOT L5

=> d bib hitstr 13

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1971:530118 CAPLUS
DN 75:130118
OREF 75:20555a,20558a
TI Effects of radiation on glycy peptides in the solid state. 2. Model for
radiation-induced yellowing in collagen and keratin
AU Cosgrove, M. M.; Collins, M. A.; Grant, R. A.; Allcock, B. J.
CS Phys. Eng. Lab., Dep. Sci. Ind. Res., Lower Hutt, N. Z.
SO New Zealand Journal of Science (1971), 14(3), 599-607
CODEN: NZJSAB; ISSN: 0028-8365
DT Journal
LA English
IT 556-50-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(radiolysis of, as model for collagen and keratin discoloration)
RN 556-50-3 CAPLUS
CN Glycine, glycy- (CA INDEX NAME)



OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

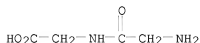
=> d bib hit hitstr 12

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 1973:539621 CAPLUS
DN 79:139621
OREF 79:22615a,22618a
TI Cosmetics containing dipeptides on tripeptides
IN Tsurugi, Shinichi; Yamazaki, Tomoyuki
PA Kyowa Fermentation Industry Co., Ltd.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 48023944	B4	19730328	JP 1971-58660	19710805
IT	556-50-3				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(in cosmetics, for skin irritation and roughening prevention)				
IT	556-50-3				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(in cosmetics, for skin irritation and roughening prevention)				
RN	556-50-3	CAPLUS			
CN	Glycine, glycy-	(CA INDEX NAME)			



OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

=> d bib hit hitstr 11

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 1981:71467 CAPLUS

DN 94:71467

OREF 94:11557a,11560a

TI Plasminogen activator production by cell culture

PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

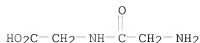
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 55139323	A	19801031	JP 1979-46038	19790417
PRAI	JP 1979-46038	A	19790417		
AB	An animal cell line is cultured in a medium containing glycylglycine [556-50-3] to produce plasminogen [9001-91-6] activator. Cells such as lung and skin cells from human fetuses and kidney cells from swine can be used. For example, lung cells were cultured in a medium containing NaCl, KCl, CaCl ₂ , MgSO ₄ , NaHPO ₄ , glucose, NaHCO ₃ , lactalbumin hydrolyzate and glycylglycine at 37° for 18 days. Approx. 150 CTA units plasminogen activator/mL were produced when 0.5-2.0% glycylglycine was used.				
IT	556-50-3				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(cell culture containing, plasminogen activator production in)				
IT	556-50-3				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(cell culture containing, plasminogen activator production in)				
RN	556-50-3	CAPLUS			
CN	Glycine, glycy-	(CA INDEX NAME)			



=> s l6 and parakeratos?
382 PARAKERATOS?
L7 0 L6 AND PARAKERATOS?

=> s glycin?(l)parakerato?
201306 GLYCIN?
501 PARAKERATO?
L8 6 GLYCIN?(L)PARAKERATO?

=> d bib hit 1-6

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2008:893473 CAPLUS
DN 149:192415
TI Glycine receptors are present in human epidermis
AU Booken, Dirk; Henrich-Kellner, Carmen; Klein, Diana; Goerdts, Sergij;
Kurzen, Hjalmar
CS Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Allergology, Medical Faculty of
Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Germany
SO Open Dermatology (2008), 2, 51-56
CODEN: ODPEBR; ISSN: 1874-3722
URL: <http://www.bentham.org/open/todj/openaccess2.htm>
PB Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.
DT Journal; (online computer file)
LA English
RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The inhibitory glycine receptor (GlyR) is a member of the nicotinoid receptor superfamily. This heteropentameric Cl⁻ channel is composed of different α (1-4) and a β -subunit and mediates fast synaptic transmission in the central nervous system. Since glycine, the natural ligand of GlyR has been found to enhance epidermal barrier recovery; we aimed at characterizing GlyR distribution in human skin and their function in skin physiolo. We detected different α -subunits and the β - GlyR subunit on mRNA and protein level in human skin and cultured keratinocytes and fibroblasts. In cultured human keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts, glycine induced proliferation. Epidermis-equivalent were significantly thicker than control if cultured in the presence of glycine. In human skin, GlyR immunoreactivity (IR) was detected in the upper epidermal layers. In eczema and psoriasis, GlyR IR was reduced in areas with parakeratosis suggesting a role of GlyR in terminal differentiation and epidermal barrier control.

IT Eczema
Hyperplasia
Psoriasis

(glycine receptor expression was reduced in areas with parakeratosis suggesting that may be responsible for terminal differentiation and epidermal barrier control patient with in eczema and psoriasis)

IT Keratosis
(parakeratosis; glycine receptor expression was reduced in areas with parakeratosis suggesting that may be responsible for terminal differentiation and epidermal barrier control patient with in eczema and psoriasis)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2005:493485 CAPLUS
DN 143:31905

TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin
 IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshi; Inomata, Shinji; Takada, Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji
 PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SI, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TG, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
	JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122
	JP 4373318	B2	20091125		
	EP 1688126	A1	20060809	EP 2004-819342	20041122
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1886114	A	20061227	CN 2004-80034575	20041122
	KR 2006107513	A	20061013	KR 2006-706634	20060406
	US 20070225380	A1	20070927	US 2007-580471	20070222
FRAI	JP 2003-397299	A	20031127		
	JP 2003-397307	A	20031127		
	WO 2004-JP17356	W	20041122		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OS MARPAT 143:31905

OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinedicarboxylic acid derivative, a piperidinedicarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic acid derivative, a β -alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined. A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

ST glycine deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic;

amidinocarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic;
 acylaminodicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis inhibitor
 cosmetic; pyrrolidinedicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis
 inhibitor cosmetic; piperidinedicarboxylic acid deriv parakeratosis
 inhibitor cosmetic; hexamethyleniminecarboxylic acid deriv
 parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic; alanine deriv
 parakeratosis inhibitor cosmetic
 IT 103-01-5, N-Phenylglycine 107-95-9, β -Alanine 107-97-1, Sarcosine
 498-94-2, IsoNipectic acid 500-98-1, Phenaceturic acid 556-50-3,
 Glycylglycine 623-33-6 627-01-0, N-Ethylglycine 997-55-7,
 Acetyl-L-aspartic acid 1135-40-6, CAPS 1188-37-0, N-Acetyl-L-glutamic
 acid 2087-41-4, Glycylglycine ethyl ester hydrochloride 2462-31-9,
 Glycine benzyl ester hydrochloride 4244-84-2 6094-36-6,
 N-Benzoyl-L-glutamic acid 7365-82-4,
 2-[(2-Amino-2-oxoethyl)amino]ethanesulfonic acid 13048-99-2 13049-01-9
 20531-36-6, N-Benzenesulfonyl-L-glutamic acid 27532-96-3,
 Glycine tert-butyl ester hydrochloride 29816-01-1,
 Glycylsarcosine 73463-39-5, CAPSO
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological
 study); USES (Uses)
 (parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external
 compns. for skin)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:162239 CAPLUS
 DN 139:4391
 TI Loricrin keratoderma: a novel disease entity characterized by nuclear
 accumulation of mutant loricrin
 AU Ishida-Yamamoto, Akemi
 CS Department of Dermatology, Asahikawa Medical College, Asahikawa, 078-8510,
 Japan
 SO Journal of Dermatological Science (2003), 31(1), 3-8
 CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811
 PB Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
 DT Journal; General Review
 LA English
 OSC.G 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
 RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 AB A review. Loricrin is the major protein of the cornified cell envelope, a
 structure that replaces the plasma membrane during keratinocyte terminal
 differentiation. Recently, unique heterozygous, insertion mutations in
 the loricrin gene have been found to underlie certain congenital skin
 abnormalities, the phenotypes of which vary considerably. Clin., these
 patients can be diagnosed as suffering from an ichthyotic variant of
 Vohwinkel's syndrome (VS), progressive sym. erythrokeratoderma, or
 congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma born as a collodion baby. Common
 clin. features include hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles with digital
 constriction. Histol. characteristics include parakeratotic
 hyperkeratosis with hypergranulosis and nuclear accumulation of mutant
 loricrin. The unique mutations in the glycine-rich domain of
 the mutant loricrin form arginine-rich nuclear localization sequences
 (NLSs) that disrupt differentiation of keratinocytes. This group of
 unique genodermatoses caused by distinct loricrin mutations is
 collectively termed as loricrin keratoderma (LK).

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 AN 1991:56288 CAPLUS
 DN 114:56288
 OREF 114:9529a,9532a
 TI Long-term organ culture of rabbit skin: effect of EGF on epidermal

structure in vitro

AU Kondo, Shigeo; Hozumi, Yutaka; Aso, Kazuo
CS Sch. Med., Yamagata Univ., Yamagata, 990-23, Japan
SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology (1990), 95(4), 397-402
CODEN: JIDEAE; ISSN: 0022-202X

DT Journal
LA English

OSC.G 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)

AB A method is described for maintaining the epidermal structure of normal rabbit ear skin explants in organ culture for up to 12 wk. Split-thickness skin specimens were put in diffusion chambers made of either millipore filters or bovine collagen membranes, and then submitted to a roller tube culture at 15 rpm and 36°. The culture medium was Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 20% fetal calf serum + 0.4 µg/mL hydrocortisone. The gas used in the culture tube was air +5% CO₂. Autoradiog. revealed the incorporation of [3H]glycine into the 68-kDalton keratin band of explants for up to 12 wk, indicating that normal keratinization was maintained throughout the entire culture period. The turnover time of the epidermis from basal layer to granular layer was 7 days in both the early and late stages of culture. The addition of EGF to the culture caused the epidermis to become acanthotic with orthokeratosis, but with high concns. of EGF (≥10 ng/mL) parakeratosis and increased proliferation of the epidermis occurred. Dexamethasone strongly inhibited the EGF effect.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 1984:136855 CAPLUS

DN 100:136855

OREF 100:20853a,20856a

TI Keratinization of cultured ruminal epithelial cells treated with butyrate and lactate

AU Galfi, P.; Neogrady, S.; Kutas, F.; Veresegyhazy, T.

CS Dep. Physiol., Univ. Vet. Sci., Budapest, Hung.

SO Zentralblatt fuer Veterinaermedizin, Reihe A (1983), 30(10), 775-81
CODEN: ZVRAAX; ISSN: 0300-8711

DT Journal
LA English

OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

AB Na butyrate added to primary ruminal epithelial cell culture at 5 mM caused a 2-fold increase in both protein content and [14C]glycine incorporation into the epithelial cells. D-(-)-Lactate (5 mM) had no measurable influence on keratinization. Apparently, butyrate plays an important role in the induction of pathol. alterations in the ruminal epithelium (rumen parakeratosis frequently developed by ruminants on permanent feeding of high-concentrate rations).

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

AN 1977:403762 CAPLUS

DN 87:3762

OREF 87:631a,634a

TI Autoradiographic study on the uptake of tritium-labeled amino acids by normal and pathological human epidermis

AU Ohshima, Yoshio

CS Dep. Dermatol., Kyoto Prefect. Univ. Med., Kyoto, Japan

SO Journal of Dermatology (1976), 3(6), 263-73
CODEN: JDMYAG; ISSN: 0385-2407

DT Journal
LA English

AB Incorporation of some tritiated amino acids in normal and pathol. human epidermis was studied by autoradiog. Methionine, glycine and histidine were detected in the cytoplasm of nucleated cells. In a test

after 1-2 h of incubation the concns. of these amino acids were greater in the upper squamous cell layer than in the lower layer. Tyrosine, phenylalanine, valine and leucine were distributed more densely in the lower squamous layer as compared with other layers. After 4-6 h of incubation all of these amino acids were observed more uniformly in the entire epidermal layers except the horny layer, the labeling being highest in the basal layer. The incorporation into the upper layers after 1-2 h may be related to the enzyme activity or energy of the epidermal cell and that into the lower layers, to protein synthesis accompanied by cellular proliferation. In parakeratotic epidermis associated with psoriasis, chronic dermatitis, and verruca vulgaris, the tritiated tyrosine, phenylalanine, valine and leucine were found in the upper and lower squamous layers after 1-2 h of incubation, while they were observed only in the lower squamous layer in the normal epidermis. A similar tendency was found in epidermis with hyper- and parakeratosis induced by UV light or stripping of the horny layer. It is suggested that protein synthesis or metabolism occurring in each level of the epidermis is accelerated by a shortened life-span in the parakeratotic epidermis. In ichthyosis vulgaris, the so-called keratogenous zone was seen as a narrow layer immediately beneath the horny layer, showing fairly intensive labeling from glycine-3H.

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=> s glycin?(l)pore
      201306 GLYCIN?
      204423 PORE
L9      575 GLYCIN?(L)PORE
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=> s l9 and (skin(l)pore)
      333138 SKIN
      204423 PORE
      1354 SKIN(L)PORE
L10     9 L9 AND (SKIN(L)PORE)
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=> d bib hit 9
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L10 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
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AN 1981:459689 CAPLUS
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DN 95:59689
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OREF 95:10085a,10088a
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TI Purification of human fibroblast interferon by zinc chelate chromatography
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AU Heine, J. W.; Van Damme, J.; De Ley, M.; Billiau, A.; De Somer, P.
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CS Rega Inst., Univ. Leuven, Leuven, B-3000, Belg.
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SO Journal of General Virology (1981), 54(1), 47-56
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CODEN: JGVIAI; ISSN: 0022-1317
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DT Journal
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LA English
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OSC.G 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
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AB Human interferon was prepared by superinduction of cultures of either
diploid embryonic skin and muscle cells of the osteosarcoma cell
line MG-63. The interferon so obtained was concentrated and partially purified
by adsorption to controlled pore glass (CPG) beads at neutral pH
and desorption by glycine-HCl buffer at pH 2. After
neutralization, this interferon was applied to a column of Zn chelate
which was eluted with buffers of decreasing pH. Most of the proteins
eluted ahead of the interferon activity, which itself eluted in 2 distinct
peaks. The first peak occurred in the effluent fractions around pH 5.9,
and the second one in fractions around pH 5.2. The interferon found in
fractions of pH 5.9 contained 5% of the original contaminating proteins.
In contrast, the amount of total protein in the pH 5.2 peak was so small
that it could not accurately be assayed by the fluorescamine method.
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Consequently, the interferon in the peak fraction was estimated to have a specific activity of about 2 ± 109 units/mg. This material was radiolabeled and analyzed by electrophoresis. A major peak of about 22,000 mol. weight with only minor contaminating proteins appeared on the autoradiographs. The total recovery of the Zn chelate chromatog. procedure was nearly 100%, and the interferon recovered from each peak behaved consistently on rechromatog. Fibroblast interferon produced by most diploid cells contained <10% of the variant eluting at pH 5.9. MG-63 cells and high-passage cultures of some diploid cell strains produced up to 50% of this variant.

=> d bib hit 8

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:284897 CAPLUS
DN 139:386245
TI Bio-artificial skin composed of gelatin and (1→ 3), (1→ 6)-β-glucan
AU Lee, Sang Bong; Jeon, Hyun Wook; Lee, Young Woo; Lee, Young Moo; Song, Kang Won; Park, Moon Hyang; Nam, Young Soo; Ahn, Hee Chang
CS College of Engineering, School of Chemical Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, S. Korea
SO Biomaterials (2003), 24(14), 2503-2511
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 35 THERE ARE 35 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (35 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB Porous scaffolds composed of gelatin and β-glucan were prepared using the freeze-drying method. The scaffold had an inter-connected pore structure with average pore size of 90-150 μm. Results for the contact angle and cell attachment revealed that a high gelatin content was suitable for cellular attachment and distribution in two- or three-dimensional fibroblast cultures, because the gelatin had acidic residues, and arginine-glycine-aspartic acid groups. To prepare a stratified wound dressing to mimic the normal human skin, fibroblasts and keratinocyte cells were isolated from a child's foreskin, and were co-cultured in gelatin/β-glucan scaffolds were cross-linked using 1-ethyl-(3-3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride. An in vivo study showed that after 1 wk, the artificial dermis containing the fibroblasts enhanced the re-epithelialization of a full-thickness skin defect rather than the acellular scaffold.

=> d bib hit 7

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2003:943329 CAPLUS
DN 139:399452
TI Preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size
IN Katsuta, Yuji; Inomata, Shinji
PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXEF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003342195	A	20031203	JP 2002-153457	20020528
	JP 4473491	B2	20100602		
	WO 200309327	A1	20031204	WO 2003-JP6467	20030523
	W: CN, KR, US				
	RW: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	EP 1550459	A1	20050706	EP 2003-730607	20030523
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1655813	A	20050817	CN 2003-812309	20030523
	CN 101675922	A	20100324	CN 2009-10167495	20030523
	US 20050152930	A1	20050714	US 2004-515219	20041122
PRAI	US 20080269304	A1	20081030	US 2008-10373	20080124
	JP 2002-153457	A	20020528		
	CN 2003-812309	A3	20030523		
	WO 2003-JP6467	W	20030523		
	US 2004-515219	A1	20041122		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OSC.G 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)

- TI Preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size
- AB The invention relates to a preventive for formation of incompletely keratinized epithelium which causes skin pore enlarging, suitable for use in a skin composition, wherein the preventive is characterized by containing an antagonist against excitable receptor, e.g. glutamic acid receptor and ATP receptor, or an agonist of inhibitory receptor, e.g. glycine receptor and γ -aminobutyric acid receptor. Glycine showed improving effect of oleic acid-induced incomplete keratinization in hairless mouse. A skin cream containing glycine 0.5, and other ingredients g.s. to 100 % was formulated.
- IT Glutamate receptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (NMDA-binding; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Purinoceptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (P2; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Purinoceptors
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (P2X; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Cosmetics
 (creams; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Cosmetics
 (emulsions; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Cosmetics
 (foundations; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Cosmetics
 (gels; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)
- IT Skin

(keratinization, incomplete; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT Cosmetics
(lotions; preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT GABA receptors
Glutamate receptors
Glycine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

IT 56-12-2, γ -Aminobutyric acid, biological studies 56-40-6,
Glycine, biological studies 145-63-1, Suramin 2763-96-4,
Muscimol 6893-26-1, D-Glutamic acid 61368-63-6 64603-90-3,
Isoguvacine 77086-21-6, Dizocilpine 149017-66-3
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preventives for incompletely keratinized epithelium formation and skin composition for decreasing skin pore size)

=> d bib hit 6

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
AN 2005:493485 CAPLUS
DN 143:31905
TI Parakeratosis inhibitor and external composition for skin
IN Kaminuma, Mikiko; Suetsugu, Masaru; Iida, Toshii; Inomata, Shinji; Takada, Keiko; Katsuta, Yuji
PA Shiseido Company, Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005051340	A1	20050609	WO 2004-JP17356	20041122
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	JP 2005179342	A	20050707	JP 2004-337117	20041122
	JP 2005179343	A	20050707	JP 2004-337127	20041122
	JP 4373318	B2	20091125		
	EP 1688126	A1	20060809	EP 2004-819342	20041122
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	CN 1886114	A	20061227	CN 2004-80034575	20041122
	KR 2006107513	A	20061013	KR 2006-706634	20060406
	US 20070225380	A1	20070927	US 2007-580471	20070222
FRAI	JP 2003-397299	A	20031127		
	JP 2003-397307	A	20031127		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OS MARPAT 143:31905

OSC.G 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB It is intended to provide a parakeratosis inhibitor, pore reducing agent and skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent that exhibit capabilities of parakeratosis inhibition, pore reduction, skin roughness prevention/amelioration, etc., and further provide an external composition for skin having these capabilities. There are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor and a pore reducing agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of a glycine derivative, an aminodicarboxylic acid derivative, an acylaminodicarboxylic acid derivative, a pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid

acid derivative, a piperidinecarboxylic acid derivative, a hexamethyleneiminecarboxylic

acid derivative, a β -alanine derivative and salts of these derivs. Further, there are provided a parakeratosis inhibitor, a pore reducing agent and a skin roughness preventive/ameliorating agent each comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of specified glycine derivs. and salts thereof and specified aminosulfuric acid derivs. and salts thereof. Still further, there are provided external compns. for skin comprising these compds. For example, the effect of sarcosine in prevention of parakeratosis in hairless mice was examined. A cosmetic lotion containing sarcosine 3 % with other ingredients to 100 % was formulated.

IT Skin
(pore reduction, rough skin improvement; parakeratosis inhibitors containing amino derivs., and external compns. for skin)
)